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LABOR CLARION

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No. 41

President Truman

Congress Hit for Delay On Labor Legislation

WASHINGTON.—President Truman cracked the whip over the stubborn backs of congressional leaders in an attempt to break the stalemate on legislation for the post-war security of the Nation, but failed to evoke any perceptible response.

The President told Senate and House leaders at a White House conference that he wanted immediate and favorable action on:

1—The unemployment compensation bill, providing a maximum of \$25 a week for at least 26 weeks in any one year.

2—The Full Employment bill.

Both measures are stymied in House committees which apparently are on a sit-down strike against the legislation.

Concern Expressed Over Rider

Legislative leaders who took part in the conference also told reporters that President Truman also expressed concern over a rider adopted by the House which would return the United States Employment Service to State control within 30 days of final passage. The President warned that such action would handicap rapid re-employment of displaced war workers and returning servicemen.

In making these demands on Congress, President Truman followed the same policies urged by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at its recent meeting in Cincinnati.

The congressional leaders to whom the President emphatically made known his views included President Pro Tem. McKellar and Majority Leader Barkley of the Senate and Speaker Rayburn and Majority Leader McCormack of the House.

President in Fighting Mood

They made it clear after the White House conference that the President is in a fighting mood and highly incensed over the failure of Congress to bring "must" measures to a vote.

In some quarters it was declared that the legislative impasse has aroused the President to the point where his hitherto amiable relations with the legislative branch of the government may be disrupted. It was reported that the President is planning to veto the bill which includes disintegration of the United States Employment Service if the Senate passes it.

Machinists' Head Reports Union Largest in A.F.L.

NEW YORK.—As the International Association of Machinists opened its first post-war convention President Harvey W. Brown disclosed that its membership had reached 750,000, largest of any union in the American Federation of Labor. A report released by Brown said that 465,000 members had been added to the union's rolls between 1940 and March, 1945.

Brown declared that, while the I.A.M. would fight the efforts of any other unions to encroach on its jurisdiction, his union did not contemplate withdrawing from the A.F.L. "All members of the I.A.M. executive council, including myself, are opposed to any voluntary departure from the American Federation of Labor," he said.

Wayne Morse on Low Pay

WASHINGTON.—No industry has the right to survive if it can't afford to pay decent wages. Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon declared in a radio discussion of the bill to set minimum wages at 65 cents an hour. Morse said the buying public shouldn't expect to purchase cheap products if it is at the expense of poorly paid workers. We can't expect Labor to subsidize us, he added.

Canadian Locals Quit C.I.O.

HAIFAX, N. S.—After charging the C.I.O. District Labor Council is politically motivated and controlled by the Labor Progressive political party (the renamed Canadian Communist political party), four of the locals in the council have quit the group. The latter had been established in 1944 by the C.I.O. and its affiliate, the Canadian Congress of Labor, as a competitor of the A.F.L. District Trades and Labor Council, which has been operating over 35 years.

Have It Delivered!

The Office of Defense Transportation has rescinded orders which restricted delivery of parcels and packages. The delivery and teaming unions of this city supported, as a war measure, the restrictions, and, quite naturally, members of those crafts were laid off. Now that such restrictions are no longer a necessity, you can provide employment for thousands by having your parcels delivered. Many a returning veteran will share in the delivery business if you will HAVE IT DELIVERED!

Hobbs Bill Seen as An Anti-Labor Plot

Collective bargaining would become a complete mockery and Labor union ancient memory if H. R. 3937 and the Hobbs bill, H.R. 32, are adopted by Congress. Under H.R. 3937, the Corrupt Practices Act is broadened to make it impossible for any Labor organization to participate in the free election of public officials in either primary or general campaigns, and also prohibits Labor organizations from taking part in any political campaign.

Section 4 of this bill would nullify Labor's right to engage in collective bargaining, as provided for by the Wagner Act. Unions or their officers would be penalized for contract violations as well as sued for damages that might accrue to any party as the result of a strike. As far as the employers are concerned, however, they would be permitted the most flagrant violation of contract without penalty, while Labor would have no recourse to protect its interests.

This bill is obvious class legislation and would conflict fundamentally with the Federal constitution. Its discriminatory aspects are too blunt and crass for any contradiction.

A progressive bloc in Congress is actively engaged in seeing to it that this measure, together with the Hobbs bill, is defeated. California Congressman Ellis E. Patterson is a member of this bloc and also serves on the Steering Committee.

The Hobbs bill, H.R. 32, seeks to amend the United States criminal code so that anyone who obstructs, delays or affects interstate commerce or movement of any article or commodity therein, or who conspires, attempts or participates in an attempt to obstruct or delay commerce by robbery or extortion shall be guilty of a felony. Penalties are up to 20 years' imprisonment and/or a maximum \$10,000 fine. The bill contains special wartime features, including the authorizing of the President to use the armed forces.

Extortion is defined as the obtaining of property from another, with his consent, induced by wrongful use of actual or threatened force, violence or fear, or under cover of official right. It is obvious how, under this dragnet meaning of this bill, unions could be prosecuted and strikes rendered unlawful or punishable, so that Labor's right of free speech and assembly and the right to strike would be eliminated.

It is vitally important that every one of our affiliates immediately exert the strongest possible pressure on the Congressmen in their respective districts to oppose these two vicious anti-Labor measures.

No Tax on Incomes Under \$3000 Is Asked

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The executive board of the Illinois State Federation of Labor recommended to the organization's 63rd annual convention that Federal income taxes on pay under \$3000 a year be eliminated. The board declared that millions of wage earners "cannot twist increases out of their employers even though the wage freeze is wiped out. Many working people are trying to remedy the situation by resorting to strikes."

Correspondents, Note!

November 22, being Thanksgiving Day and also the day on which the forms of the *Labor Clarion* are made up and the day the paper is printed, we are asking your co-operation. Will you have your copy for the edition of November 23 in the office on NOVEMBER 19.

A.F.L. President Green

Interprets Truman's Speech For Substantial Pay Hikes

NEW YORK.—Citing huge pay losses already suffered by the workers during the reconversion period, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor expressed optimism here over the outlook for substantial wage increases, if collective bargaining "is made genuine."

President Green told the International Association of Machinists' convention at Manhattan Center that the present wave of unrest could be abated only if employers entered into collective bargaining in the right spirit. He reiterated the A.F.L.'s opposition to a peacetime no-strike pledge and compulsory arbitration.

Decries Labor Split

The A.F.L. chief extended a new invitation to unions that had left the Federation to "return to the house of Labor" and asserted that the economic welfare of the Nation had suffered real harm as a result of the split in the Labor movement.

Green interpreted President Truman's wage-price speech of October 30 as "sufficiently elastic" to permit workers to achieve hourly rates that would equalize the pay they were getting "when serving the Nation during the war emergency."

He said that on the basis of previous talks he had had with the President, he interpreted the speech as not "putting any limitation on wages workers can secure in collective bargaining."

"This can be done," he added, "if employers of Labor enter into collective bargaining with a broad, sympathetic and comprehensive understanding, if collective bargaining is made genuine and real and they do not engage in shadow boxing."

Charges \$30,000,000 Loss

Green charged that workers had lost \$30,000,000 in buying power during the reconversion period through the loss of overtime, double pay and upgraded pay, which must be restored by increased hourly rates.

He declared that industry had not indicated a willingness to share either increased productivity or large profits with Labor and promised the wholehearted support of the A.F.L. to any affiliated union in its "just demands."

Striking Miners Win Penn. Jobless Benefits

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Referee Hervey G. Berkhouse has upheld a claim for unemployment insurance by 221 striking miners at Force, Pa. His ruling affirmed a decision by the State Unemployment Compensation Bureau from which the Shawmut Mining Company had appealed. The miners struck last July 16, after the company's physician, Dr. Elizabeth O. Hayes, had refused to continue service because of what she charged were intolerable sanitary conditions in the mining community. Judge Berkhouse held that the work stoppage was a voluntary suspension of work resulting from an industrial dispute.

F.D.R. Birthday Recognized

ALLENTOWN, Pa.—A 6-cent hourly increase has been gained by members of Local 162, Upholsterers' International Union, employed at the Yeager Furniture Co. The wage raise resulted from negotiations for a new contract in which the Local 162 committee was assisted by General Organizer Frank Bonner and Research Director Hal LiBros. of the international office. Another outstanding gain in the contract was recognition of January 30, Franklin D. Roosevelt's Birthday, as a paid holiday. Thus Local 162 not only achieved the distinction recently of being the first U.I.U. affiliate to gain this holiday, in a contract with the Fullerton Furniture Co., but is also the only local union to establish the holiday in two contracts.

Fresno Upholsterers' Raise

A 5-cent general raise has been agreed upon in negotiations between the Valley Bedding and Furniture Co. and Local Union 26, Upholsterers' International Union. Additional improvements are expected to result before a new agreement is concluded, local leaders report.

O.P.A. Policy on Fixing Rents on New Construction

Seeking to speed revival of rental construction and to protect tenants from inflationary rent by encouraging the building of rental units, Chester Bowles, Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, has announced a new policy of fixing rents in advance of construction that will provide liberal allowances for increased building cost since 1939.

The amended rent regulations will allow maximum rents on new housing units to be based on prevailing rents for comparable accommodations on the maximum rent date plus a substantial allowance to offset current higher construction cost.

The O.P.A. administrator expressed eagerness to encourage the building of rental homes and apartments and to have such construction start immediately. It is hoped that the new policy will assure ceiling rents on new housing units that will be fair to both tenants and builders. Liberal allowances will be permitted to builders covering wartime cost increases and will permit builders to write off quickly the portion of the higher building cost that is in excess of stabilized building expense. This arrangement, it is hoped, will avert a building lag that otherwise would result from builders awaiting expectant cuts in current building costs.

"Builders may present their plans and specifications to their local O.P.A. Area Rent Office together with their proposed schedule of rents before starting construction," Mr. Bowles said. "O.P.A. will check the proposed rents with those on comparable units fixed at maximum rent date rates and add an appropriate allowance for increased costs. Builders then will be given a commitment by O.P.A. as to the maximum rents to be allowed on the proposed units, built according to the plans submitted. This will enable builders to proceed with construction promptly, assured of maximum rents they may charge."

N.W.L.B. Lumber Directive

In the matter of Ralph L. Smith Lumber Company, Canby, Calif., and Lumber and Sawmill Workers, Local 2824, A.F.L., the board directed time-and-a-half after 40 hours per week or eight hours per day, retroactive to the pay period ending immediately after June 19, 1945, for all employees working on a guaranteed monthly salary basis and covered by the collective bargaining contract. Industry members dissented.

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In Case You're Interested

W. E. Boyle of Fontana has signed a petition urging immediate congressional authorization and appropriation for building a high level dam at Monticello, on Putah Creek.

John L. McNab lauds The Salvation Army for its war record; 115,760,605 persons were served by 181 U.S.O.-Salvation Army clubs in the Nation and approximately 110,000,000 meals were served by Red Shield clubs and mobile units.

Supervisor Jesse C. Colman was chosen to serve as general chairman of the Citizens' Committee arranging for the 25th annual observance of American Education Week—November 11 to 17.

A Statewide conference on water problems has been set for December 6 and 7, it was announced by the Governor's office.

A bay area "Salute to Young America" banquet will be held Saturday evening, November 10, at the St. Francis Hotel.

Six-Point Program for Government Efficiency

WASHINGTON. — The Government Employees Council of the American Federation of Labor has asked President Truman to call a conference on efficient government before submitting his budget to Congress for next year.

The council pointed out that budget estimates are long-range guesswork at best, based on the supposed needs of Federal agencies and present only a distorted image reflected in appropriation which leaves government personnel often to be regarded by other taxpayers as "bar-nacles," "leeches," and "taxeaters."

The council advanced a six-point program to increase government efficiency: 1. Better-informed supervision. 2. Greater accent on seniority to assure a real career service. 3. Safeguarding of all equities of veterans for employment and reinstatement. 4. Clear-cut policy toward union membership. 5. Avoidance of ill-considered personnel regulations by allowing a period of research and testing. 6. Provisions for compensating services of persons of exceptional skills, both already employed or about to be employed.

Hollywood Strike Clarification

The Executive Council of the A.F.L. recently released the following clarification on the Hollywood movie strike settlement:

"It is definitely and clearly understood that all striking employees at Hollywood who were on call on March 12th shall return to work immediately.

"Each employee will return to the position he formerly occupied when the strike occurred.

"Management shall exercise its usual prerogative as to assignment of employees during the 60-day interim period without interference on the part of the unions involved."

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Over-all Picture of Job Cutbacks for October

Employment cutbacks in October were considerably less sharp than during the month following Japan's surrender, Paul Scharrenberg, Director of Industrial Relations, announced. Preliminary returns indicate that California manufacturing industries employed 475,000 wage earners in mid-October, down 8 per cent from the September total of 515,000 production workers. This reduction compares with a contraction of 20 per cent between mid-August and mid-September of this year.

On the basis of reports to date, an estimated loss of about 7,000 production workers in California aircraft plants brought factory employment in the industry to 52,000 in October from 59,000 the preceding month. Aircraft wage earners numbered 111,000 in mid-August.

Partial returns indicate that the number of production workers in the shipbuilding industry (excluding government yards) dropped to 75,000 in October from 87,000 the preceding month and 129,000 in mid-August.

Durable goods industries employed 264,000 production workers in October, according to preliminary reports. The October level compares with a factory-force total of 289,000 in September and 414,000 in mid-August.

It is estimated that factory employment in non-durable goods industries as a whole decreased to 211,000 in October from 227,000 in September as a result of seasonal contraction in fruit and vegetable canning and additional lay-offs in the chemicals, petroleum and rubber products industries.

10th R.W.L.B. Winding Up Affairs

Following statement was issued by the Tenth Regional War Labor Board recently upon nearing completion of its wartime duties:

"When the Tenth Regional War Labor Board quits its job as custodian of Labor-management relations in California, Arizona and Nevada, the rich experience of nearly 600 community panel members will be its legacy to the industrial peace of the future.

"These 600 business executives, Labor leaders, and public representatives served the Nation at various times in the last four years as members of the 'Little War Labor Boards' which helped to settle the bulk of the 1060 disputes which went to the Tenth Regional Board for peaceable solution.

"In behalf of the Tenth Regional Board, Chairman Thomas Fair Neblett transmitted his gratitude to the panel members for their services and ascribed to them a role in peacetime industrial relations.

Steelman Named Truman Aide

WASHINGTON.—President Truman named John R. Steelman, former Director of the United States Conciliation Service, to serve him as a special assistant. While Mr. Steelman's new duties were not specifically announced, it is expected that he will advise the President on Labor matters and act as a trouble-shooter in Labor-industry disputes.

Since his resignation from the Conciliation Service, Mr. Steelman has engaged in private labor relations and arbitration work. Recently Secretary of Labor Schwelb called him in to help in reorganization of the Labor Department.

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Proposed Shasta Power Issue Calls for Action

Congressional committees are now deliberating the Federal transmission lines for Shasta power which mean so much to California's industrial future. If the lines, to be built by the Bureau of Reclamation, are approved it will mean that California's power rates will drop to a level where this State can compete with Oregon and Washington in attracting industry.

The power lines have survived their first congressional test—the House subcommittee for Interior Department appropriations. Members of that committee toured California this summer and saw for themselves the necessity for the lines, which are an integral part of the Central Valleys Project irrigation system as well as means to industrial power.

But now the matter comes before the appropriations committee, whose members may take their schooling from the power lobby, stationed in Washington for the duration of the hearings. Rep. Sheppard of California is a member of this committee.

A majority of the California delegation is on the side of public, low-cost power. But a minority, led by Elliott of Tulare and Phillips of Banning, and including Jack Anderson of San Jose, outspokenly favors the private utility companies and opposes public power.

If the public lines fail to go through now in the reconstruction period, a dangerous precedent will be set, effective for years to come. California, already lagging in electrical consumption, will become a backward area in the industrial set-up of the post-war world.

Every local and every Central Labor Council should send an unequivocal statement of its desires on this matter—not only to its own district Congressmen but also to Congressmen Elliott and Phillips, who need to be brought into line, and to Rep. Jed Johnson, who serves on the Appropriations Committee and is chairman of the subcommittee which has just approved the transmission lines.

It is urged that this action be taken, by wire, at the earliest meeting. No issue facing California will more directly affect the standard of living here than the Shasta transmission lines. They must be approved.

Civic Unity Group Birthday

An important birthday bill will be celebrated on Monday, November 19. The celebrant is more vigorous than his age would indicate and when he blows out his one candle, you'd hardly believe he will only be starting his second year. He has seen war and he has seen peace. The Council for Civic Unity of San Francisco is the celebrant—and the important thing about the birthday is that everybody is invited to the party.

Dr. Wallace Stegner, author of *One Nation*, will be the principal speaker. Dr. Stegner will talk about San Francisco's minorities and their problems.

The dinner meeting on Monday, November 19, at the Whitcomb Hotel will be civic unity in action. Not only will delegates from the Council's 42 organizations be there, but members and representatives of every racial, religious and nationality group in San Francisco will be present to launch the second year.

Strike Loss Time Small

WASHINGTON.—Strike time losses in September, though involving 455,000 workers and 3,650,000 man-days of idleness, amounted to only six-tenths of 1 per cent of the available working time, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor reported. There were 550 strikes and lockouts in September, the bureau said in a preliminary report. The August total showed 410 strikes and 1,350,000 lost man-days. In September of last year the totals were 408 strikes and 786,000 man-days. Nearly half of the idleness last month resulted from nine stoppages in each of which more than 10,000 workers were involved.

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Union Label Column

From the "Brewery Worker" we are reprinting a rather interesting article on early-day union label literature.

Going through some old files in his office not long ago, Secretary Thomas L. Checketts of our Local 325, Ogden, Utah, came across a piece of union-label literature of the type popular many years ago. It is a four-page folder and was issued by the Ogden unions to advertise and encourage support of the union label.

There were a great many amateur poets in the labor movement years ago. Their writings centered on union topics, and they were glad to contribute their work to the labor press and for use in union literature such as the folder discovered by Brother Checketts.

About the time this folder was published, a writer, Finley Peter Dunne, had achieved great success with a character named "Mr. Dooley." Old-timers will remember Dooley as a philosopher, an authority on every subject, and the hero of a popular song of the period which described him as "the greatest man the country ever knew." Dunne's "Mr. Dooley" series ran for many years in the daily newspapers throughout the country.

In the old folder which Brother Checketts found, both the amateur poet and Mr. Dooley championed the union label cause, one page carrying an article, "Dooley on the Union Label," as follows:

"Have ye not heard of the union label, Hinnessy?"

"I have that. I've heard nothin' else fer th' last two months. But by the same token, what is this union label?"

"'Tis what th' polytishuns put on their cards at election time to catch th' votes of th' intilligint workinmin; 't is what gives the citizens alliance people hydrophoby; 't is what gives th' scab manufacturers bad dreams."

"And who invinted it, Dooley?"

"Sure, the labor unions invinted th' thing, th' same as th' chinamin invinted gunpowder, and didn't have since enough to use it after they made it. All th' chinamin cud do with gunpowder is to make phire, create a lot of stink and noise. 'T has been th' same way with th' labor unions. They invinted a wipon, an' then kept on 'foightin' wid their hands, wid risholutions and Labor Day parades."

"An' do ye think, Dooley, 'tis a good thing?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"'Tis the yellow peril o' th' Manufacturers' Association. 'Tis th' first glimmerin' of intilligence th' workinmin have shown in twenty years. Why don't ye demand th' union label, ye Turk?"

Special Committee Named

WASHINGTON.—Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach named a special committee to make recommendations to him on how the Conciliation Service can be most effectively strengthened. The A.F.L. representative on the committee is Francis P. Fenton, A.F.L. Director of Organization.

The committee will examine the policies, procedures and organization of the Labor Department's work in mediation and voluntary arbitration and will work closely with Edgar L. Warren, newly named director of the Conciliation Service.

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Traffic Deaths Triple Tarawa's Bloody Battle

CHICAGO—Killed at Tarawa—1,026.

Killed in September traffic—2,830.

That is the story of the first full calendar month of "fill 'er up" driving, as reported by the National Safety Council.

The September traffic toll soared 40 per cent over the same month last year to claim the lives of almost three times as many Americans as died in one of the bloodiest battles of the war.

"Does this pile-up of traffic tragedy mean that America is willing to pay a higher price in human life for enjoying peace than for gaining it?" asked Ned H. Dearborn, president of the council.

The seriousness of the situation is increased, the council said, by the fact there is every indication that the worst is yet to come. Traffic deaths have gone up steadily since July, and the most hazardous part of the year for driving is just ahead—months of darkness, fog, snow, sleet and icy roads.

In July, traffic deaths went up 15 per cent over the same month in 1944. In August, the increase was 26 per cent and in September, 40 per cent.

Readmitted to I.L.O.

PARIS.—The International Labor Conference has voted to readmit Italy to membership in the International Labor Organization, from which she withdrew in 1939. United States Senator Elbert D. Thomas, of Utah, a government delegate to the conference, joined government spokesmen from the United Kingdom and France, in support of Italy's application for readmission.

The conference also voted to readmit Guatemala, whose membership in the I.L.O. terminated in 1938 when she withdrew from the League of Nations. In addition, Iceland's application for admission was favorably acted on. This represents that republic's first membership in any international organization.

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Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the post office at San Francisco, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Hobbs Bill

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a story from the California State Federation of Labor concerning the Hobbs Bill. This bill has all the earmarks of a combination of all anti-Labor bills introduced in various legislative bodies of the Nation in the last decade. This bill nearly got through the House Rules Committee recently. This measure, under the guise of a so-called anti-racketeering measure, if passed would nullify the right of Labor unions to function. The latest move to put the bill on the floor of the House was blocked by alertness of pro-Labor Congressmen. Back those pro-Labor Congressmen by communicating immediately with representatives in Congress from this city and State. Labor must be alerted now, Labor leaders and union men and women must realize that the very life of the Labor movement is jeopardized by the Hobbs bill.

Good Appointment

Dr. John R. Steelman, former director of the Conciliation Service, United States Department of Labor, has been named to the White House staff. It is not yet clear just what his full duties will be; but broadly speaking, he will advise and assist the President and Administration with respect to Labor, industry and related economics—meaning chiefly, labor relations.

Appointment of Dr. Steelman is expected to benefit not only the Administration but the general public. He understands labor relations probably as well as any man in the country. He has the essential knowledge of Labor and industry; and of great importance, he commands the respect and confidence of his fellowmen in all walks of life.

Dr. Steelman made a fine record as head of the Conciliation Service and Labor and industry will be pleased that he has been given a further opportunity to render outstanding public service.

Strikes and Reconversion

It is the established policy of the American Federation of Labor to negotiate wages and other conditions around the conference table and to use the strike weapon only as a last resort. Thousands of A.F.L. members have proved in the last few weeks that this method is effective and constructive. They are at work at higher wages today, and their plants are making speedy progress in reconversion.

President Green of the A.F.L. has urged the full use of peaceful methods in the settlement of disputes. In this connection the A.F.L. monthly economic survey points out:

"Extreme action at this time will arouse public prejudice and harm labor's cause, and it certainly will delay reconversion and full production on which we must depend for jobs."

What Next?

Early production is promised of a small French automobile that will run 100 miles on a gallon of gasoline. It is described as a low, narrow two-seater with a ground-hugging chassis, built along caisson lines, which permits the body to be covered with extremely light materials such as duraluminum or plastic. The resultant light weight is only 375 pounds. Although its engine is only one and a quarter horsepower, it can do 30 miles an hour, the French Information Service reports.

Wisdom

"As freely as the firmament embraces the world, or the sun pours forth impartially his beams, so mercy must encircle both friend and foe.—Schiller.

Pictureless Cartoon

When a woman's toes stick out of her shoe, she's fashionable. When a man's toe sticks out, he's a bum.

English House-Hunt Is Greatest in History

The first grim nip of winter is now touching Britain, and the wind and rain are searching out the cracks forced by bomb-blast in those houses which still remain standing.

This fact, and the return to civilian life of many thousands of fighting men and women, is focussing attention to the danger to public health because of overcrowding in the houses which are left, and the lack of resistance to disease.

The fire bombs, the block-busters, doodlebugs and V-2 rockets totally destroyed 200,000 British homes and damaged 4,500,000 more.

But of all the bombed cities of Britain, London is hardest hit—some 42,000 houses still remain so badly damaged as to be uninhabitable.

Families who have doubled up—or even tripled up, in some cases—to share homes as a wartime expedient, are trying, mostly in vain, to get homes of their own. Then there are the tens of thousands who spent years in London's deep subway shelters—they were "dispossessed" after V-E Day and are still a formidable band of house-hunters.

Housed in Double-Decker Buses

One group has set itself up in an odd community, where all the "houses" are old double-decker buses. Parked in rows, with tires and engines removed for salvage, the buses at least provide a roof.

Another idea, tried by one couple, is the build-it-yourself method. "There are 30,000 bricks in that house," says the owner, "all from bombed property. We got the scaffolding from bomb dumps." The idea also got around the usual manpower difficulties, he says, adding, "My wife even came up on the roof to help me, holding the rafters while I put them in place." The whole job took him a year to complete and cost \$328—all with "second-hand" materials.

Temporary housing is playing its part in one London borough where concrete surface air-raid shelters have been fitted up with stoves and furniture and pressed into use. Prefabricated housing, both temporary and permanent, has also helped—but it has generally been found that because of transport difficulties, it is almost as fast to erect regular permanent homes.

There is just not enough manpower to build new ones or to repair the existing, but damaged, dwellings. Minister of Labor and National Service George Isaacs stated recently that there were something like 600,000 building and civil engineering workers on the job. The figure is being increased with men released from the services and from munitions work; but the 600,000, he said, will have to be more than doubled. At present more than 140,000 men are working on war damage repair in the London region alone.

Empty Houses Requisitioned

To accommodate the thousands of homeless, the authorities requisition empty houses. When both General Eisenhower and General Montgomery moved out of London, for example, their ex-homes had the big blue notice stuck on the door, to the effect that if the premises were not occupied by their former tenants within 14 days—if a good reason were not given for their continued non-tenancy within that time—the authorities could move in a homeless family. Former owners are notified by mail, if their address is known. By August alone, 52,498 houses had been requisitioned in London under this ruling.

How are these houses allocated? They are dealt out on a points rationing system. The most extensive plan is the one worked out by the London County Council for all the houses and apartments under its control.

The L.C.C. points scheme is as follows:

Group 1—Those who have lost their homes as the result of enemy action and are now without satisfactory accommodation: 25 points.

Group 2-a)—Service and ex-servicemen and women, including merchant navy who are without satisfactory accommodation: 20 points, plus two for partial disablement and five for total disablement.

b)—Applicants who gave up homes to take up work of national importance and are without satisfactory accommodation: 20 points.

Group 3-a)—Tuberculosis cases supported by medical certificates from Medical Officer of Health: 15 points.

b)—Health cases supported by certificates from County Medical Officer of Health. Legal overcrowding cases: 10 points.

Group 4—Other preferences: Five points.

Group 5—Ordinary cases without satisfactory accommodation. No special allocation, but family points as below.

Further Points Awarded

In addition to the above, further points are awarded according to the size of the family in relation to the number of rooms which they are now occupying. Five points are given for each member, and then divided by the number of rooms occupied. For example, four people living in one room would receive 20 points, while four people living in two rooms would only receive 10 points. Children of any age count as one person. A

They Gave Their Todays

By RUTH TAYLOR

"They gave their todays that our tomorrows might be saved."

All over the world, on land and seas and in the air, the best of our youth have been fighting and dying for America. These were not just armed men, professionals, whose life was in the fight. These were our boys, the lad down the street, the youths from the campus, from the farm, from the factory. They gave their promising futures, their plans, their hopes, their dreams, their lives that our tomorrows might be saved. That life might go on for those at home.

On Armistice Day, the first since peace was declared, we do honor to those who have fought. We pause a moment in reverent memory of those who have gone beyond. But this is not enough.

In their names, we must—we, who did not die, *we* who stayed safe at home and we who were fortunate enough to come home—live gloriously for America and for the ideals for which they fought.

In their names—culled from all nationalities, all colors, all creeds—we must so build for the future that here in America there is fair play for all, equal opportunities for work and education; protection, not coddling of the weak; respect, not censure, for the strong; a sincere desire to let each man grow to the extent of his own ability.

In their names, we must make sure that the tomorrows of the children of today are free from the threat of war. We must be willing to seek, for all the peoples of all the earth, irrespective of class, creed or color—justice, not vengeance; fair play, not special privilege; friendliness, not mistrust; awareness of our brothers' needs, not a selfish pressing of our own advantage alone.

Theirs was the sacrifice. Ours is the duty to see to it that the sacrifice of these unmeasured futures shall not have been in vain—that America lives up to its highest ideals, that the democratic way of life continues to give opportunity and freedom to all, that our tomorrows be so lived that they are worthy of the sacrifice.

"They gave their todays that our tomorrows might be saved."

Who Makes Our Laws?

(From Int'l Molders and Foundry Workers' Journal)

Bill, Bob and Ben hold good-standing membership cards in their local union. They are the local union. Along with the Bills, Bobs and Bens in all the other locals composing an international organization, they are the international union.

Bill attends every meeting, rain or shine, when big issues, little issues, or no issues at all are to be voted on. He is steady. You can count on him.

Bob is a swell fellow, too. He doesn't get around to the meeting hall regularly, but when anything of importance is up, he is there. You can be sure of that.

Ben doesn't bother at all about attending meetings. "Let Bill and Bob take care of things," is his motto. That is the way it works out, anyway—he thinks.

But Ben is wrong. The vote he did not cast can mean a majority for or against an issue. His absence from the local meeting can make all the difference in the outcome of a total vote, let the issue be local or international.

Who make our laws? Why, Bill, Bob—and Ben.

Your Stake in World Affairs

QUES.—Why don't we ask the nations to do with the atomic bomb what they did with poison gas—agree not to use it?

ANS.—Control of the atomic bomb is an entirely different problem. In the first place, poison gas cannot be directed with the certainty of an atomic bomb; a shift in winds may prove more costly for the user than for the enemy; secondly, and most important, poison gas does not destroy the production and military installations of a country, the nerve centers of war-making; thirdly, you can retaliate if poison gas is used against you. With atomic bombs, the aggressor, in advance, can plant the bombs in a country's "war-making centers" so that when the attack comes there would be little left of that country to retaliate. Also, a war of atomic bombs would probably wipe out both sides completely! Mere denunciation is not the most efficient international agreement which can be had for the control of atomic energy as a destructive force.

further five points are awarded in the first three groups if existing accommodation is unhealthy or in a bad state of repair.

How the points plan will work out has yet to be proved. The essential to its working, of course, is more houses for allocation under such a plan. The Churchill Government, before it went out of power, had estimated that there was a need for three to four million new homes in the next ten years, and had drawn up a program to provide them. In the eyes of thousands of homeless Britons, the success of the Labor Government—will rest to a great extent on how it fills the need.

Liberty at the Crossroads; Labor-Management Meet

By ROBERT W. GILBERT

"The time has come," the Executive Council of the A.F.L. declared, "for the people of America—including labor and management—to stand on their own feet instead of depending upon the Government."

On November 5 the conference of union leaders and business spokesmen, called by the President, began its work. Walter P. Stacy, Chief Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court, is chairman of the conference and George Taylor, ex-chairman of the N.W.L.B., is secretary. They will be assisted by Secretary of Labor Lewis Schwellenbach and Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace, but the real work will have to be done by A.F.L., C.I.O., U.M.W., N.A.M., and United States Chamber of Commerce representatives.

U. S. Without Sound Labor Policy

President Truman has written that "Labor leaders have a right and a duty vigorously to call attention to any failure of Government to carry out its obligation to protect labor, and Government should examine and re-examine its actions to make sure that it is being fair to labor."

Many leaders have told the President off the record that the present governmental labor policy is so muddled and contradictory that it amounts to no policy at all.

The government is interfering in some disputes but is leaving others alone. The Conciliation Service is active in situations like the Northwest lumber strike, but when it is not successful in settling a dispute, it cannot certify the case to the National War Labor Board. The board is not accepting any new cases except to name an arbitrator when requested to do so by both parties and its present policy is to clean up all pending cases by January 1, 1946, or December 15, 1945, if possible.

There is absolutely no method for settling disputes other than through strikes and boycotts. However, if a serious strike develops, the President through the Emergency War Powers can seize the struck plant to prevent interference with the orderly transition to a peacetime economy.

The only hope for a union locked in dispute is that the use of economic action will bring results before the government steps in. But the big employers know that the government is going to step in sooner or later and on this basis they feel that a considerable amount of money can be saved by stalling wage increases as long as possible. Meanwhile, labor is receiving less take-home pay due to reduction of the work week from 48 to 40 hours and paying the same high prices for food, clothing, and the other necessities of life.

The A.F.L. Executive Council is following the tradition of Samuel Gompers, who condemned government arbitration of labor disputes because he felt "The only real effect is to weaken the power and effectiveness of trade unions; to make wage earners dependent upon a political agency; to carry industrial problems into politics."

It has condemned the C.I.O. program for continuation of the W.L.B. on the ground that "Those who desire prolongation of the National War Labor Board have no confidence in themselves nor in the operation of the free enterprise system."

Pending Legislation

Two bills providing for procedures for settling labor disputes have been submitted to Congress. One, Senate Bill 1171, known in labor circles as the "Ball and Chain" bill, was introduced.

There is no question that this bill, if enacted, would create a straitjacket for labor in America. The right to strike and picket will be restricted, and in place of free collective bargaining, labor will face an endless chain of government hearings and court proceedings. This bill must be defeated. Another proposed law is Senate Bill 1419, known as the National Mediation and Arbitration Act, which was recently introduced. This bill presently in the hands of the Senate committee on Education and Labor provides for (1) the creation of a conciliation and mediation division in the Department of Labor, expanding the functions of the present conciliation service which it would replace; (2) the establishment of an independent United States Board of Arbitration, which would have broad powers, through special arbitration boards

Deaths in Labor's Ranks

Freeland, Thomas N.—In this city, October 29; a member of International Operating Engineers, No. 3.
Lawler, Amanda Marie—In this city, October 30; member of Laundry Workers' Union, No. 26.
Rizo, Tony John—In this city, October 24; member Cooks' Union, No. 44.
Garabedian, John V.—In this city October 30; member of Cooks' Union, No. 44.
Jansen, Bernhard—In this city October 31; member of Drydock, Marine Waysmen, Stage Riggers and Helpers' Union, No. 3116.
Armstrong, William—In this city November 1; member of Teamsters' Union, No. 85, and Machinists' Automotive Union, No. 1305.
Black, Louis A.—In this city October 30; member of Waiters' Union, No. 30.
Hall, John Samuel—In this city October 30; member of Molders' Union, No. 164.
Twohey, William Henry—In this city October 31; member of Laborers' Union, No. 261.
Fiala, William F.—In this city November 3; member of Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Union, No. 6.
Gimbel, Walter—In this city November 1; member of Chauffeurs' Union, No. 265.
Nylander, John F.—Near Healdsburg, Calif., October 28; member of Lathers' Union, No. 65.

John P. Frey's Radio Talk: Wages, Prices, Prosperity

When labor and the farmer fail to receive an adequate share of the wealth they produce, it follows that somewhere in our distributing system an unsound economic condition has developed. Some of the wealth created by labor and the farmer is being unduly and unsoundly absorbed by some one else to the injury of a stable economic condition.

It is of little avail to freeze wages and prices if somewhere else in the national economic system others absorb that part of the national wealth created each year which should go to the primary producers.

The worker must properly will defend his standard of living which is based upon the real wage he receives, the purchasing power of the dollars in his pay envelope. There can be no national prosperity in any real sense unless the wage earner's real wage is maintained, and for that matter increased. Aside from maintaining the real wage, to permit a steady increase in prices, establishes an exceedingly dangerous condition to national welfare.

Worship of Gold Flayed

CHICAGO.—Pointing out that the "princes of privilege proudly proclaim their undying belief in the 'American Way,' yet proceed on their 'predatory way, seeking above all to insure their profits, utterly disregarding persons," the Most Reverend Bernard J. Shiel, senior auxiliary bishop of the Catholic archdiocese of Chicago, declared here that the "cleansing of our temple can begin with American business."

"Let there be no misunderstanding," he said. "I admire American business; it is the wonder of the world. But there are attitudes and beliefs current among our businessmen which vitiate the excellence of their accomplishments."

appointed by it, to settle any labor dispute voluntarily submitted to it by both parties to a dispute, and (3) the creation by the President of special boards of inquiry to hear the facts and issues respecting any labor controversy to the end that the factual argument of each party to a controversy may be available to the public. The A.F.L. has reserved judgment on the McMahon bill.

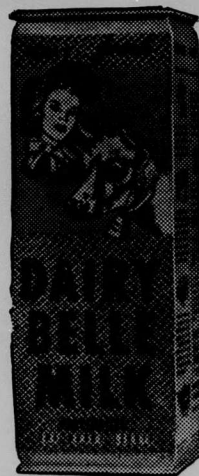
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Workers Asked to Do One More Job—Buy War Bonds

Workers, who manned the wartime production lines that meant the difference between defeat and victory, have been asked to do one more job by the Government—to support the last war bond campaign—the Victory Loan drive.

Needed by the Treasury Department is \$11,000,000,000 to finance the colossal cost of bringing the fighting men home to their families, to rehabilitate them, to treat their wounds and to give them a \$300 G.I. Bill of Rights stake toward resuming civilian life.

The \$11,000,000,000 national investment will also—the Treasury Department hopes—help apply the brakes to inflation, by channeling into savings money that would otherwise be used in competitive bids for scarce consumer goods.

Assurances that American Federation of Labor men and women will give the same support to the Victory Loan Drive that these gave to the seven War Loan Drives of the past has come from William Green, president of the A.F.L.

In a recent telegram to Secretary of the Treasury Fred M. Vinson, Green said: "Be assured the American Federation of Labor stands ready to co-operate with you in promotion of sale of government bonds. We will serve in every way possible to apply payroll savings plan in broader and more comprehensive way in the future than in the past. You may count on us to join with you and serve in as full measure on promotion of the Victory Loan campaign. We will work with you, serve with you, and help you until the objective you have set has been reached."

Northern California's quota in the current drive is \$281,000,000, of which \$132,000,000 must be subscribed by individuals, \$75,000,000 of that amount in series "E" bonds—the so-called people's bonds.

Five-Day Week for Local Social Security Office

Charles H. Shreve, manager of the San Francisco field office of the Social Security Board, located at 785 Market street, announced that his office is now operating on a five-day week, Monday through Friday. Hours will be from 8:15 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. The new work week has been adopted by the Federal Security Agency of which the Social Security Board is a part. This schedule is in line with the general policy of government departments and agencies to return to the normal number of working hours during a week which prevailed before the war. Return to the pre-war policy was requested by President Truman following the surrender of Japan.

The field office will continue to provide its regular services to the public, Mr. Shreve stated. The office accepts claims for monthly retirement and survivors' insurance benefits under the Social Security Act, issues social security account numbers, and furnishes information to the public.



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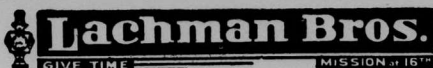
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LIBERAL TERMS

Run o' the Hook

By C. M. BAKER,
President of Typographical Union No. 21

Word has been received from Montana that the strikes by typographical unions in several cities of that State, particularly those in which newspapers controlled by the A.C.M. interests operate, were settled on October 29. The strikes covered a period of some seven weeks.

Shortly after the strike against the Quincy *Patriot Ledger* (Quincy, Mass.) was inaugurated by Boston Typographical Union and Boston Newspaper Guild, those two labor unions began the publication of the daily Quincy *Journal* in order that the community might continue to have a daily newspaper and advertising medium. Copies of the Quincy *Journal*, of standard newspaper format, have been received. It is well edited and printed and carries a substantial volume of local advertising. The publisher of the Quincy *Patriot Ledger*, long in the jurisdiction of Boston union, refused to observe the terms of a new agreement which recently became effective between the publishers' association of Boston and Typographical Union No. 13. When the union printers were withdrawn from the *Patriot Ledger*, the publisher attempted to continue publication by photo-engraving, but when, several days later, the guild members joined with the striking typographers, operations were suspended.

William J. Putthoff, who, after depositing a Los Angeles "traveler" some weeks ago, had been working for the Charles H. Falk Company, last week found it necessary to return south on personal business.

Horace H. Settle, whose application for admission to the Union Printers Home was indorsed by No. 21 some weeks ago, has received word that there is a vacancy in the Home. Mr. Settle left on Tuesday for Colorado Springs and was very hopeful that a short stay in the Home would bring a complete restoration of health.

NOTICE TO ALL CHAIRMEN—The Executive Committee has revoked the working permit granted to H. Blair Sease because of false representations by Sease. Sease, when making application for a working permit, claimed to have lost his traveling card, issued by San Diego Union, and requested that he be permitted to work until he could secure a duplicate from the International Union. In response to an inquiry, the secretary of San Diego Union replied that he had never issued a "traveler" to Sease and that the latter was unknown in San Diego. In event Sease "shows up" in any chapel, the chairman is requested to retain the permit and send it to the union's offices.

Home from military service last week came the following members of No. 21: H. C. Bender, M. J. Cugia, T. A. Dillon and Waldo Buhman. Welcome Home; Well Done!

Official returns of the referendum vote of October 17 upon the levying of a special assessment under the proposal initiated by the International Union officers follow:
For—29,292 Against—20,503

With adoption, the assessment became effective upon earnings beginning with the week ended November 3 (last Saturday). The assessment is 1 per cent upon total earnings.

Word has been received that Chicago Typographical Union and the newspaper publishers of that city have reached agreement upon a new contract to be effective for one year from October 21, 1945. Under the new contract the minimum day scale becomes \$75.50 a week; the night rate, \$81. The vacation is increased to three weeks.

The State Division of Apprenticeship Standards has approved the "Apprenticeship Standards for Composing Rooms of the Job Printing Industry of San Francisco" and has now been requested to place on the "List of Eligible Institutions" all union offices entitled to employ apprentices. When that second step in the unwinding of red tape is completed, those of our veterans who are entitled thereto will in due time begin to receive the benefits promised them under Public Law 346 (the G.I. Bill of Rights). We hope it "won't be long now."

Secretary Denison of San Jose Union visited No. 21's headquarters last week. Mr. Denison informed the officers that his union and the newspaper publisher of San Jose had virtually concluded negotiations for a new contract under which the wage rates which prevailed under the agreement which expired October 1 would be continued but with provision that any increase becoming effective in San Francisco would be recognized by the publisher at San Jose and granted to the members of that union.

40-Hour Week at Same Pay

WASHINGTON.—The Pennsylvania Central Airlines will begin operating on a five-day, 40-hour week on January 1 without any reduction in "take-home" pay from the present 48-hour schedule, C. Bedell Monro, president of the line, announced.

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Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union No. 21

Mailers' Notes

By LEROY SMITH

"Consistency (?)" Dayton Typographical Union on October 17 voted 110 for and 210 against the 1 per cent assessment and at their regular meeting, October 21, sent a request to the I.T.U. executive council for strike sanction. In the matter of the 1 per cent assessment, the "No" voter and the vote-slacker are just so much "dead-wood" in the ranks of the membership of the I.T.U. The "No" voter, in reality, votes against himself, while the "vote slacker" is in the class of "give me mine" and to Hades with the other fellow.

The San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild voted, 555 for to 90 against, accepting the publishers' offer of a 20 per cent increase, retroactive to March 1.

Lieutenant A. E. (Art) Stamps, Jr., *Motorland* chapel (Mailers, No. 18), writes the following interesting and informative letter to Secretary-Treasurer Joseph P. Bailey. The letter:

Yokohama, Japan, October 26, 1945.

Dear Joe and all of 18:

Here is one mailer only about 5,000 miles away, so I can't make the *Examiner* this week-end. However, most troops will be home by July, but only count on me for 40 hours a week because there are many other things to catch up with next year.

Seriously, not very many service men mind occupation duty. It's far from comfortable, but compared to what many went through this is luxury. Jap beer and whisky is far from stateside quality, but we do get by O. K. No doubt other fellows are returning from service now, so work problems must be less acute. As I mentioned before, a secure job is a big morale factor, especially among the few that leave here for home every few weeks now. My plans are quite definite and will be very happy to stay with the old job and settle back into a normal life again.

Very little has happened but there is much of interest going on, and the trip over, to look back on, was exciting, but once is enough. From Los Angeles, the navy transport took 23 days to Manila. What a city! Seven buildings were left standing, slightly damaged, but all the rest were reduced to rubble. The train to camp, 40 miles from Manila, took 15 hours (60 men to a boxcar) and followed the route of the Bataan Death March. Only now the road was lined with the wooden shacks of the natives, among which several soldiers moved in and went native. After two weeks on Luzon and with orders but no transportation, two of us hitch-hiked to Tokyo. From Clark Field we rode in a C-46 to Okinawa and the next day took a C-47 to a field near Tokyo, Tachikawa. With baggage we bummed a ride in a jeep to Tokyo, ran across a friend who took us to Yokohama, headquarters for the Eighth Army. That was on an electric train, packed with Japs, all friendly and smiling. The people here are not obviously bitter though Tokyo is maybe 80 per cent destroyed and Yokohama was about completely destroyed by one raid of 550 Superforts cutting loose with incendiaries. The dock areas, some large buildings, railroad and most roads were hardly touched. Apparently the bomb sight worked. The poverty and misery of these people is appalling and no doubt they will not forget the war in a hurry. I only hope everyone in the States realizes the destruction and utter waste of war to the point where we won't be in the position of going about this rotten business again. No, I'm not fraternizing with a former enemy, but the working people, the farmers and especially all the little kids in the Philippines and here as in the States had no interest in war and they have been the victims for some time to come, too. English-speaking Japanese, White Russians and other residents here are quick to agree war was not a solution; how many other people know that?

The work is constructive and time consuming at least. My platoon has charge of all communications, that is wire, for the Eighth Army and is doing a good job. They have all been overseas about two years and ready to go home; it's all most men, army and navy, talk about, and so do I.

Now, Jim and Johnny probably wouldn't answer a letter anyhow, so hello and I'll see you next year, really in a few months, so you don't have to write fellows. Good luck to you all. Fraternally, ART.

Union Printers Golf Association

By PAUL E. GALLAGHER

The following members of the association are eligible to play for the Cullenward trophy at La Rinconada Golf Course on Sunday, November 25: Art Linkous, Howard Watson, Bud Stuck, Percy Crebassa, Roscoe Kimbrough, Earle Browne, Wallace Kibbee, Jess Conaway, John Rice, Cyril Stright, Alston Teel, Charles Forst, Earl Mead, E. M. Blackford, Ron Cameron, Roy Donovan, Ben Apte, Joe Chaudet, R. W. Smith, Charles Nicholson and Walt Valiant. The regular class medal flights will take place as well. The Cullenward Trophy goes to the player having the low net score among those eligible. So, let's all turn out and have a real battle at the last tournament of the year.

Play will get under way at 10:30 a. m., and inasmuch as this is a private club, we should all be there on time, so we get going and finish up in order to be able to drive home in as much daylight as possible.

To reach La Rinconada, drive down San Francisco

Woman's Auxiliary No. 21 to S. F. Typographical Union No. 21

By LOUISE A. ABBOTT

The executive committee will meet on Friday evening, November 16, 1945, at the home of Secretary Jane Helms, 1646 Forty-sixth avenue. Time, 8 o'clock.

The sewing "bee" will hold its next get-together at the home of Past President Mabel A. Skinner at 8 Hillside Avenue, Kentfield (Marvellous Marin county), on Wednesday, November 14, 1945. The invitation extended is a general one, and Mabel states: "Come early and enjoy the gorgeous rainbow colors of the fall season." The time of meeting and other arrangements are in the hands of Ways and Means Chairman J. Ann McLeod, who requests that you contact her not later than Sunday, November 11, so that she can inform the hostess how many to expect. Take advantage of this opportunity to visit and at the same time help with the articles for the coming bazaar. Please phone the chairman, WALnut 3051, after 2 o'clock.

Too much cannot be said in praise of Sunshine Chairman Nora J. Swenson, and her current visits to the sick, new babies and those who in any way are in need of Sunshine. With the proper gift under her arm, Nora makes the personal call, and is on the job at all times. If you are sick or in need of a little cheering up, call PROspect 6298.

When you are in the throes of the holiday house-cleaning, remember to save that good but useless article for the White Elephant booth at the bazaar (Wednesday, December 5).

We have another request for pictures suitable for children's scrap books, and if anyone has a new or clean cuddly toy for the smaller child will you donate same for the children's hospital. Contact your correspondent, ATwater 1767.

highway to Sunnyvale, turn right at Sunnyvale on Saratoga road and drive toward Saratoga until Prospect road is reached. Turn left on Prospect Road until you reach San Jose-Saratoga highway, then turn right till Quito road is reached. Drive down Quito road until you reach La Rinconada. Watch for direction signs on Prospect road.

The regular directors' monthly meeting will take place a week later than usual this month on account of the Armistice day holiday. Monday, November 19, will be the date and the secretary's home the location.

Confirming communication has been received by the secretary from the San Francisco Park Commission permitting us to stage our January tournament at Sharp Park for the start of the 1946 season. No tournament takes place in December, and the secretary and the officers will endeavor to line up a good schedule of courses for the other months of the 1946 season.

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S. F. Labor Council

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Headquarters Phone: Market 6304

The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council, Held Friday Evening, November 2, 1945.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Approval of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the *Labor Clarion*.

Credentials—Referred to the Organizing Committee: Carmen's Union, No. 1380—Henry A. Jahnsen vice Michael O'Sullivan, Thomas Z. Evans vice Robert Scott, Allen D. Winans vice John A. Bartlett.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday, November 2, 1945.) Meeting called to order at 7:30 p. m. Roll was called and absentees noted. The following were examined and having been found to possess the proper qualifications, they were recommended by your committee to be seated as delegates to this Council: Masters, Mates and Pilots, No. 90—Lee Barlow, and Sailors' Union of the Pacific—R. G. Anderson, Harry Johnson, Herbert P. Knowles, Robert A. Matthews and Robert D. Thompson. Meeting adjourned at 8 p. m. (Report of the committee was concurred in as a whole.)

Communications—Filed: From William Green, president, American Federation of Labor, acknowledging receipt of our communication and resolution of October 12 in reference to the Hollywood strike situation and advising that this situation is being dealt with at the meeting of the Executive Council now being held in Cincinnati. From Governor Warren, acknowledgment of resolution recommending Alexander Watchman for reappointment to the Industrial Accident Commission. From Congressmen Havenner and Welch and from Senators Downey and Knowland and the Production and Marketing Administration, acknowledging our letter of October 12 in reference to the opposition of governmental food subsidies. From Senator Knowland advising of his intention to support the Anti-Poll Tax legislation. From Congressman Havenner containing advice in reference to the War Shipping Administration and the United States Coast Guard. From the California State Federation of Labor, Weekly News Letter dated October 31.

Bills were read, approved by the trustees and ordered paid.

Donations—From Bakery Wagon Drivers, No. 484, \$197 to the Red Cross, and \$394 to the San Francisco War Chest. From Casket Workers, No. 94, \$5 to the San Francisco War Chest. From Millinery Workers, No. 40, \$289.05 to the San Francisco War Chest. From Waiters, No. 30, \$307 to the San Francisco War Chest.

Referred to the Executive Committee—Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders requesting strike sanction against RKO, 67 Turk street, and Dick's Fountain Lunch, 1508 Market street. From Tool and Die Makers, No. 1176, requesting strike sanction against the California Metal Trades Association; also communication requesting that we take similar action on letter that was forwarded to President Truman by this organization.

Referred to the *Labor Clarion*—From William Green, president, American Federation of Labor, stating that printed copies of "Intolerance Is A Crime Against Democracy" are being forwarded under separate cover.

Request Complied With—From Sacramento Federated Trades Council urging the appointment of John Harold Swan to the position of State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Reports of Unions—Delegate Phillips, Bakery Wag-

Labor Pickups

The Fresno *Labor Citizen* notes with dismay that the chain stores of Fresno are planning to stay open on Armistice Day. In a front page editorial the paper asks that citizens of the Raisin City request merchants to close on the day of observance, November 12.

The Minneapolis Central Labor Union introduced a resolution at the Minnesota State Federation of Labor requesting the convention to call upon Congress to make the birthday of Franklin Delano Roosevelt a national, legal holiday. The resolution was adopted unanimously by the delegates.

Officers and members of local unions may obtain from the Labor Council offices copies of an article entitled "Intolerance Is a Crime Against Democracy." The article deals with intolerance, racial or otherwise, in a convincing and constructive manner.

on Drivers, No. 484, reported that the members of his organization have not received a wage increase since 1942; also reported that Local No. 484 would hold a special meeting on Saturday evening, November 3, in the Labor Temple. Delegate May, Masters, Mates and Pilots, No. 90, reported that his organization's policy is to go along with the Metal Trades Council. Delegate Palacios, Laundry Workers, No. 26, reported on the activities of a Mr. Bell and Frank Rouselem, stating that the culinary crafts should keep a close watch on their activities. Delegate Lavino, Cooks No. 44, reported that his organization now has a contract signed with the Granada Hotel. Delegate Metro, Hotel Service Workers, No. 283, reported that her organization now has contracts with the Cecil and Granada Hotels. Delegate Quirk, Bartenders, No. 41, announced that his organization would have a smoker on Monday evening, November 5, for the benefit of their sick fund. Delegate McGovern, Fire Fighters No. 798, thanked the Council and delegates on behalf of his organization for their support on Proposition No. 4, in the coming election.

President Shelley announced that there would be a special meeting of the Executive Committees of the Building and Construction Trades Council, Bay Cities Metal Trades Council and the San Francisco Labor Council, on Tuesday, November 6, at 10 a. m., in the Labor Temple.

New Business—Moved, that those portions of the rule of application for and granting of strike sanction regarding written application by the union and one week's notice to parties affected be suspended and the Executive Committee be given full authority to act at its meeting of Monday evening, November 5, if strike sanction is asked for by the Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union, No. 484, provided, of course, that all required sanctions have been granted. (International Union Brotherhood of Teamsters.) Motion carried.

Moved that the Executive Committee be instructed by the Council to review the present rules in reference to application for strike sanction and make a report to the Council. Motion carried.

The secretary announced that there would be a meeting of the Executive Committee on Monday evening, November 5.

Receipts, \$941.05; disbursements, \$887.74.

Meeting adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

MAX A. MULDER

Public Accountant
Labor Union Audits

3004 Sixteenth Street

Market 6260

Teamwork Is Theme of MRA Michigan Meeting

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich.—"The force and formula to unite Labor and management across the world," was discussed here by delegates at the World Assembly for Moral Re-armament. "This revolutionary conception of teamwork will make the wealth and work of the world available to all and for the exploitation of none," said George Light, chairman of the National Trade Union Club, London.

"The task ahead is a battle for a change of heart in both Labor and management," he said in setting the stage for the discussion.

Light called for the voice of Labor united across the world to build absolute moral standards in every nation. "The answer to 'isms' is not another 'ism.' It lies in ourselves. The key is change, where we rise above factions, personal ambition and desire for power."

He said that the war was like the carousel of a drunken man. "We are now in the hang-over stage. We must not go back to the old spirit of 1939, but find a new spirit of teamwork for a new age. The people who will win the peace are those who will stamp a new pattern of living in the world."

N. Y. Window Trimmers Up Wages

NEW YORK.—Wage increases averaging \$7 weekly have been won by Window Trimmers and Helpers' Local 151, Upholsterers' International Union, A.F.L., in a new contract with chain clothing stores here. The agreement, bringing each worker more than \$200 in retroactive pay, ended six months of negotiations in which International President Sal B. Hoffmann assisted a committee of Local 151 leaders and local attorney, Joseph Fuchsberg.

Representatives of 10,000,000 church women have adopted a strongly worded resolution condemning the poll tax, urging passage of the Federal anti-poll tax bill.

Children -
when you say
Milk SAY
MARIN-DEL

LISTEN TO BUDDA'S AMATEUR HOUR
EVERY SATURDAY 8:00 P. M., KFRC

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quon, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.).

Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Ganther & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 - 16th St.
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.
Goldstone Bros., Manufacturers of overalls and working men's clothing.
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co., Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Ave., Oakland.

Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
"Time" and "Life" (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Woodbridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen

Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.
Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

THE RIGHT PLACE TO EAT TEMPLE GRILL

Quality Foods — Quick Service
Private Booths for Ladies

2974 - 16th Street Near Mission St.



Watchmakers' Union

GUARANTEE and BOND

LOOK FOR THIS EMBLEM

Ask for Our Written Guarantee

Resolution on Overtime Pay Accepted by Clerks

The following resolution was adopted by the California State Council of Retail Clerks in regular session at Fresno on November 4:

Whereas, Since the termination of the war and the lifting of War Labor Board controls large employers nationally have adopted a program to eliminate time and one-half and double time provisions for overtime production, and

Whereas, This employer program has already filtered down into California and Retail Clerks' negotiations, and

Whereas, The Clerks' Unions have traditionally and consistently fought for time and one-half and double time provisions for overtime work; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the California State Council of Retail Clerks hereby reaffirm its historic position of not accepting less than time and one-half pay for overtime work, and be it further

RESOLVED, That in order to forestall the employer move in the interest of the entire Labor movement, copies of this resolution be sent to all unions affiliated with this council; all trade councils in California; the California State Federation of Labor; Retail Clerks' International Association; the American Federation of Labor, and the Labor Press, requesting that similar action be taken.

Councils Hear All Sides Of Machinists' Dispute

Representatives of the San Francisco Labor Council, the Building Trades Council and the Metal Trades Council held meetings early this week in which they discussed the machinists' strike and all its ramifications with interested unions as well as with the strike committee of Machinists Lodge, No. 68. At the time of publication no definite program had been arrived at by the conferees, however, a full and complete report is expected to be given delegates at the November 9 meeting of the Labor Council.

Women Factory Force

In the San Francisco Bay area heavy cutbacks in the shipbuilding industry offset in part by increases in the canning industry resulted in a net decrease between August and September of 6000 female factory workers in manufacturing industries. The total number of female production workers in the area fell to 37,600 in September from 43,600 in August, and 72,200 in August, 1943 (peak).

A cutback of 56 per cent in female wage-earner employment during the month following Japan's surrender was reported by area shipyards (excluding government yards) contrasted with a reduction of 35 per cent in the number of male production workers in the industry. Female wage earners in the shipbuilding industry numbered 2400 this September compared with 5400 in mid-August and 31,200 in the peak month of November, 1943.

The number of female operatives in non-durable goods industries increased slightly to 27,800 this September from 27,700 in August as a result of continued seasonal expansion in the fruit and vegetable canning industry. The September total was slightly above the year-ago level of 27,400 women production workers.

N. Y. Jobless Benefits Up

ALBANY.—Unemployment insurance paid to New York workers in September totalled \$7,402,847, an increase of 152 per cent over August payments. Edward Corsi, Industrial Commissioner, reported. Almost 70 per cent of the benefits were paid to claimants released from war industries.

**JULIUS S.
Godeau
INC.**

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

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Mrs. J. S. Godeau W. M. Ringen

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100% UNION

BENEDETTI FLORAL CO.

FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

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2980 SIXTEENTH STREET, Below Mission

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA...hub of the Nation's fastest-growing market



How permanent is the West's industrial growth?

You've heard that the West had its war babies. It did, but in a far smaller degree than you might have imagined. Actually, the greatest part of its spectacular wartime industrial and population expansion was solid growth.

And the West, always a premium market, will emerge from reconversion far richer, far better balanced than ever before.

In a recent poll of top Western management, for example, 48% of the key executives interviewed said they expected to provide more employment after the war than before, and only 5.6% said they would provide less.

Fully a third of these executives said their peacetime employment would be even larger than it was during the war.

In general, 100 Westerners buy as much as 130 average Americans. Per capita income is higher in the West than anywhere in the country, per capita sales are \$647 compared to a national average of \$497.

If you are planning to open a business to serve this market and the billion customers who live in the lands around the great Pacific Basin, investigate the advantages of Northern California. The Pacific Gas and Electric Company will help you in every way possible.

P. G. and E. engineers will help you locate your plant

A well-trained Pacific Gas and Electric Company engineering staff has been built solely to help industrial firms learn the facts about locating in Northern California. This staff works closely with established agencies throughout the entire area, and its service includes at no charge...

A thorough study of available sites; photographs, maps, aerial perspectives.

Complete information on environment, transportation, drainage, trucking and freight rates.

Estimated cost of property, of any necessary improvements, of power and other utilities.

For more information, or assistance of any kind, write Pacific Gas and Electric Company, San Francisco 6, California.

Northern California...industrial center of the New Pacific World

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

Industrial Growth Means MORE JOBS

New business and new jobs go hand-in-hand. The more new industries we can attract to Northern California the more genuine prosperity we all will enjoy. New industries make new jobs.

When the war suddenly ended, Pacific Gas and Electric Company was ready with a campaign of national advertising to help bring new business and more jobs to Northern California. The advertisement shown above is one of the series being published in magazines with nation-wide circulation.

Our goal is maximum employment and progress. Let's pitch in together and reach that goal in Northern California!

The advertisement reproduced above, is the second in a series of national advertisements to attract new business and industry to Northern California. This national advertising campaign reaches the more than 5,450,000 readers of—TIME, SATURDAY EVENING POST, WALL STREET JOURNAL, NEWSWEEK, FORBES and UNITED STATES NEWS.

P. G. & E. PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY